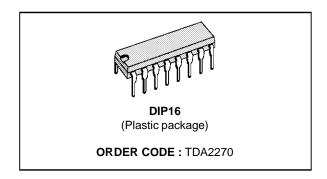




# TV VERTICAL DEFLECTION OUTPUT CIRCUIT

- DRIVES VERTICAL DEFLECTION WIND-INGS DIRECTLY
- HIGH EFFICIENCY
- INTERNAL FLYBACK GENERATOR
- THERMAL PROTECTION
- ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REFERENCE
- HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT (2.2 A peak)
- 16-LEAD POWERDIP PLASTIC PACKAGE

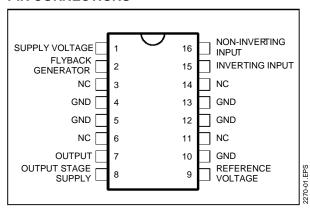


## DESCRIPTION

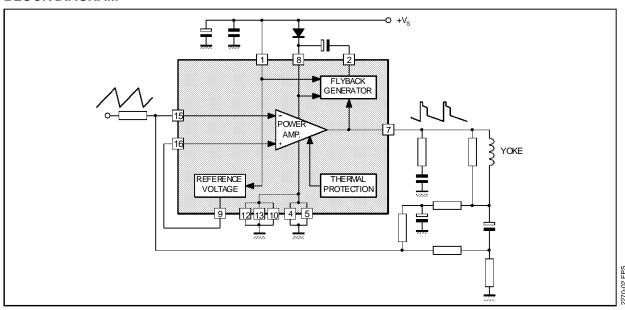
The TDA2270 is a high efficiency monolithic output stage for vertical deflection circuits in TVs and monitors. Driving the vertical windings directly, the device contains a power amplifier, flyback generator, voltage reference and thermal protection circuit.

The TDA2270 is supplied in a 16-pin DIP with the four center pins connected together and used for heatsinking.

### **PIN CONNECTIONS**



#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



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## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage (pin 1)	35	V
V <sub>7</sub> , V <sub>8</sub>	Flyback Peak Voltage	60	V
V <sub>2</sub>	Voltage at Pin 2	+ Vs	
V <sub>15</sub> , V <sub>16</sub>	Amplifier Input Voltage	+ V <sub>s</sub> , - 0.5	V
Ιο	Output Peak Current (non repetitive, t = 2 ms)	2	Α
lo	Output Peak Current at f = 50 Hz, t≤10 μs	2.2	Α
Ιο	Output Peak Current at f = 50 Hz, t > 10 μs	1.2	Α
l <sub>2</sub>	Pin 2 DC Current at V <sub>7</sub> < V <sub>1</sub>	50	mA
l <sub>2</sub>	Pin 2 Peak to Peak Flyback Current at f = 50 Hz, t <sub>fly</sub> ≤ 1.5 ms	2	Α
P <sub>tot</sub>	Total Power Dissipation at $T_{pins} \le 90 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{amb} = 70 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	4.3 1	W
T <sub>stg</sub> , T <sub>j</sub>	Storage and Junction Temperature	- 40 to 150	°C

### **THERMAL DATA**

Symbol	bol Parameter		Value	Unit	
R <sub>th j-case</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max	14	°C/W	
R <sub>th j-amb</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction–ambient	Max	80	°C/W	

<sup>\*</sup> Obtained with the GND pins soldered to printed circuit with minimized copper area.

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(refer to the test circuits,  $V_S = 35 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Fig.
I <sub>1</sub>	Pin 1 Quiescent Current	$I_2 = 0$ , $I_7 = 0$ , $V_{16} = 3 \text{ V}$		8	16	mA	1a
I <sub>8</sub>	Pin 8 Quiescent Current	$I_2 = 0$ , $I_7 = 0$ , $V_{16} = 3 \text{ V}$		16	36	mA	1a
I <sub>15</sub>	Amplifier Input Bias Current	V <sub>15</sub> = 1 V		- 0.1	<b>– 1</b>	μΑ	1a
I <sub>16</sub>	Amplifier Input Bias Current	V <sub>16</sub> = 1 V		- 0.1	- 1	μΑ	1a
V <sub>2L</sub>	Pin 2 Saturation Voltage to GND	I <sub>2</sub> = 20 mA		1		V	1c
V <sub>7</sub>	Quiescent Output Voltage	$\begin{array}{c} V_s = 35 \; V, \; R_a = 39 \; k\Omega \\ V_s = 15 \; V, \; R_a = 13 \; k\Omega \end{array}$		18 7.5		V	1d 1d
$V_{7L}$	Output Saturation Voltage to GND	$I_7 = 0.7 A$		0.7	1	V	1c
$V_{7H}$	Output Saturation Voltage to Supply	$-I_7 = 0.7 A$		1.3	1.8	V	1b
V <sub>9</sub>	Reference Voltage	I <sub>9</sub> = 0		2.2		V	1a
$\frac{\Delta V_9}{\Delta V_S}$	Reference Voltage Drift versus Supply Voltage	V <sub>s</sub> = 15 to 30 V		1	2	mV/V	1a
R <sub>9</sub>	Reference Voltage Output Resistance			2.1		kΩ	
Tj	Junction Temperature for Thermal Shut Down			140		°C	

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Figure 1 : DC Test Circuits

Figure 1a : Measurement of  $I_1$ ;  $I_8$ ;  $I_{15}$ ;  $I_{16}$ ;  $V_9$ ;  $\Delta V_9/\Delta V_S$ ;  $R_9$ 

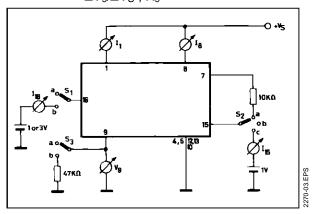
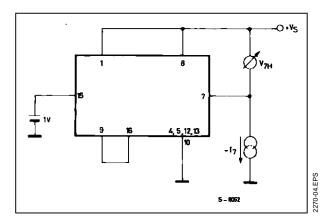


Figure 1b: Measurement of V<sub>7H</sub>



 $\begin{array}{l} S1:(a)\ I_{15}\ ;(b)\ I_{16},\ I_7\ and\ I_8.\\ S2:(a)\ I_7\ and\ I_8\ ;(b)\ I_{16},\ (c)\ I_{15}.\\ S3:(a)\ I_{15},\ I_{16},\ I_7,\ I_8,\ I_9\ and\ V_9\ ;(b)\ R_9 \end{array}$ 

Figure 1c: Measurement of  $V_{2L}$ ;  $V_{7L}$ 

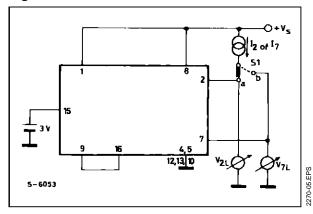
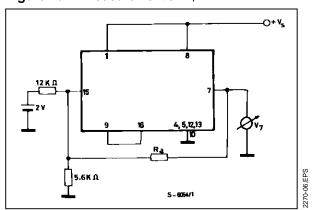


Figure 1d: Measurement of V<sub>7</sub>



S1 : (a)  $V_{2L}$  ; (b)  $V_{7L}$ 

Figure 2 : Application Circuit

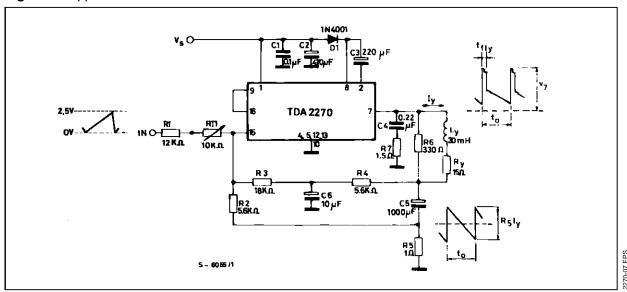
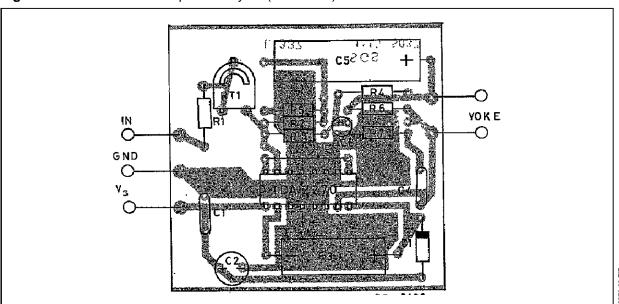


Figure 3: PC Board and Component Layout (1:1 scale)



# COMPONENTS LIST FOR TYPICAL APPLICATIONS (refer to the fig. 2)

Component	B/W TV 10 Ω / 20 mH / 1 App	90° TVC 15 Ω / 30 mH / 0.82 App	Unit
RT1	10	10	kΩ
R1	10	12	$k\Omega$
R2	5.6	5.6	kΩ
R3	15	18	kΩ
R4	6.8	5.6	kΩ
R5	1	1	Ω
R6	330	330	Ω
R7	1.5	1.5	Ω
D1	1N 4001	1N 4001	_
C1	0.1	0.1	μF
C2 el.	470/25 V	470/25 V	μF
C3 el.	220/25 V	220/25 V	μF
C4	0.22	0.22	μF
C5 el.	1000/25 V	1000/16 V	μF
C6 el.	10/16 V	10/16 V	μF

## **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE**

Parameter	B/W TV 10 Ω / 20 mH / 1 App	90° TVC 15 Ω / 30 mH	Unit
V <sub>s</sub> – Supply Voltage	20	25	V
I <sub>s</sub> – Current	145	125	mA
t <sub>fly</sub> – Flyback Time	0.75	0.7	ms
* P <sub>tot</sub> – Power Dissipation	1.8	2.05	W
* R <sub>th c-a</sub> – Heatsink	14	12	°C/W
T <sub>amb</sub>	60	60	°C
T <sub>j max</sub>	130	130	°C
t <sub>o</sub>	20	20	ms
Vi	2.5	2.5	Vpp
V <sub>7</sub> – Flyback Voltage	42	52	Vp

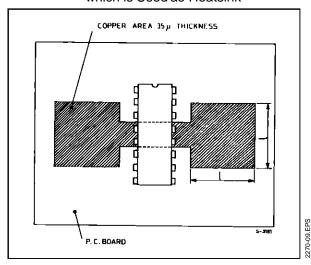
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#### MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

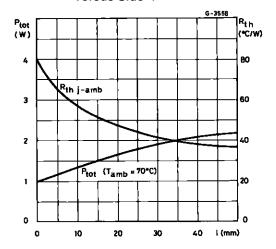
The R<sub>th j-amb</sub> of the TDA 2270 can be reduced by soldering the GND pins to a suitable copper area of the printed circuit board (fig. 4) or to an external heatsink (fig. 5).

The diagram of figure 6 shows the maximum dissipable power P<sub>tot</sub> and the R<sub>th j-amb</sub> as a function of the side"I" of two equal square copper areas having

**Figure 4:** Example of P.C. Board Copper Area which is Used as Heatsink



**Figure 6 :** Maximum Dissipable Power and Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance versus Side "I"

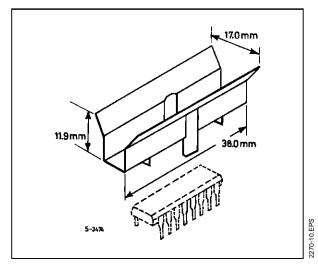


a thickness of 35  $\mu$  (1.4 mils).

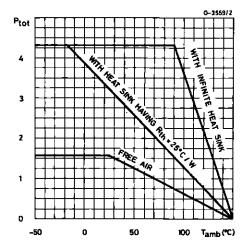
During soldering the pins temperature must not exceed 260 °C and the soldering time must not be longer than 12 seconds.

The external heatsink or printed circuit copper area must be connected to electrical ground.

Figure 5: External Heatsink Mounting Example



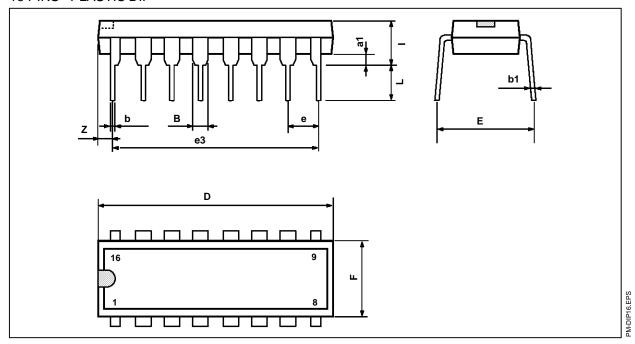
**Figure 7 :** Maximum Allowable Power Dissipation versus Ambient Temperature



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### PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

16 PINS - PLASTIC DIP



Dimensions		Millimeters			Inches	
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
a1	0.51			0.020		
В	0.77		1.65	0.030		0.065
b		0.5			0.020	
b1		0.25			0.010	
D			20			0.787
E		8.5			0.335	
е		2.54			0.100	
e3		17.78			0.700	
F			7.1			0.280
i			5.1			0.201
L		3.3			0.130	
Z			1.27			0.050

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